

California Labor Market Review

Labor Force Trends
page 1

Unemployment Facts
page 2

Nonfarm Employment
page 5

Hours and Earnings
page 7

Industry Employment
page 8

Regional and County Data
page 10

Unemployment Rates
page 12

Unemployment Claims
page 14

Glossary
page 16



California

Labor Market Review

March 2004

Quick Facts:

(Data are Seasonally Adjusted)

CA Unemployment Rate

February 2004	6.2%
January 2004	6.2%
February 2003	6.8%

U.S. Unemployment Rate

February 2004	5.6%
January 2004	5.6%
February 2003	5.9%

CA Nonfarm Employment

February 2004	14,451,500
Month Over Change	0.1%
Year Over Change	0.2%

The California unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.2 percent in February from a revised 6.2 percent in January. California's nonfarm payrolls were 8,800 jobs higher in February, following a 26,100-job gain in January. Professional and business services added the most jobs in February, adding 9,500 jobs. Government (-5,400) lost the most jobs among the major industry sectors. (Data are seasonally adjusted.)

California Labor Force Trends (Thousands of Persons, Seasonally Adjusted)

LABOR FORCE STATUS	YEAR AGO Feb 03	MONTH AGO Jan 04	CURRENT Feb 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		Revised	Preliminary				
Population	26,318	26,743	26,777	34	0.1%	459	1.7%
Labor Force	17,429	17,577	17,570	-7	0.0%	141	0.8%
Employment	16,244	16,480	16,487	7	0.0%	243	1.5%
Unemployment	1,185	1,097	1,083	-14	-1.3%	-102	-8.6%
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	6.2	6.2	0.0	----	-0.6	----
LF Participation Rate (%)	66.2	65.7	65.6	-0.1	----	-0.6	----

Note: All data are for the civilian, noninstitutional population, 16 years and older. "LF" is labor force. Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Labor Force Model.

Business Cycle Trends in California Labor Force (Thousands of Persons, Seasonally Adjusted)

LABOR FORCE STATUS	EXPANSION PEAK (*) Mar 01	RECESSION LOW (**) (P) Nov 01	CURRENT MONTH Feb 04	California Change During U.S. Recession		California Change During U.S. Expansion	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
			Preliminary				
Population	25,447	25,762	26,777	315	1.2%	1,015	3.9%
Labor Force	17,114	17,279	17,570	165	1.0%	291	1.7%
Employment	16,295	16,205	16,487	-90	-0.6%	282	1.7%
Unemployment	819	1,074	1,083	255	31.1%	9	0.8%
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	6.2	6.2	1.4	----	0.0	----
LF Participation Rate (%)	67.3	67.1	65.6	-0.2	----	-1.5	----

Note: All data are for the civilian, noninstitutional population, 16 years and older. "LF" is labor force. Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data.

(*) Date of expansion peak and recession low are those established by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

(P) The U.S. recession ended November 2001. In announcing the November 2001 date, NBER reserved the right to revise the reference date as a result of future data revisions and changing economic environment. Thus, the November date is preliminary.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Labor Force Model.

U.S. Labor Force Trends (Thousands of Persons, Seasonally Adjusted)

LABOR FORCE STATUS	YEAR AGO Feb 03	MONTH AGO Jan 04	CURRENT Feb 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population	220,114	222,161	222,357	196	0.1%	2,243	1.0%
Labor Force	145,898	146,863	146,471	-392	-0.3%	573	0.4%
Employment	137,318	138,566	138,301	-265	-0.2%	983	0.7%
Unemployment	8,581	8,297	8,170	-127	-1.5%	-411	-4.8%
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.9	5.6	5.6	0.0	----	-0.3	----
LF Participation Rate (%)	66.3	66.1	65.9	-0.2	----	-0.4	----

Note: All data are for the civilian, noninstitutional population, 16 years and older. "LF" is labor force. Data may not add due to rounding. The unemployment rate is calculated using unrounded data.

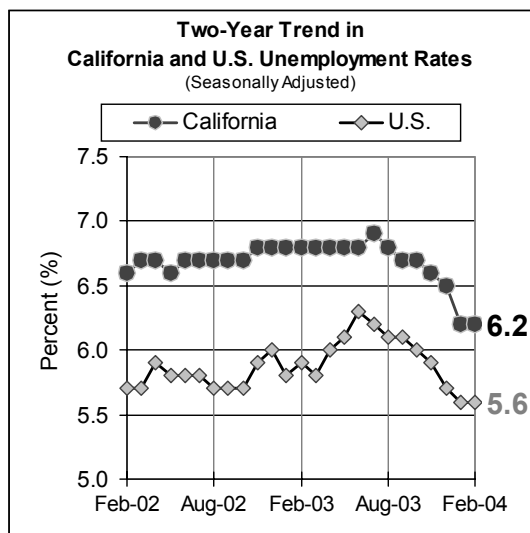
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "U.S. Employment Situation" News Release, Table A-1.

Inside this issue:

Labor Force Trends	1
Unemployment Facts	2
Nonfarm Employment	5
Hours and Earnings	7
Industry Employment	8
Regional and County Data	10
Unemployment Rates	12
Unemployment Claims	14
Glossary	16

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Unemployment Rate Gap Between California and U.S. Decreasing



- California's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.2 percent in February. This was unchanged from the rate in January, and down 0.6 percentage point from one year ago.
- In comparison, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5.6 percent in February. It was unchanged from the rate in January, and down 0.3 percentage point from one year ago.
- Civilian employment rose 7,000 in February to 16.5 million persons, following an unusual 133,000-person spike in January. On a year-over basis, civilian employment was up 243,000 persons, or 1.5 percent. This was much more than the year-over change in nonfarm payroll employment, which was 0.2 percent. Unemployment decreased 14,000 in February to 1.1 million. This followed a decrease of 43,000 persons in January. The number of unemployed was down 102,000 persons (8.6 percent) from February 2003.

Employment Status and Unemployment Rates vary among Demographic Groups

By race and ethnicity, the February 2004 unemployment rate for blacks was 12.3 percent, Hispanics 7.6 percent, and whites 6.0 percent. Rates for blacks and Hispanics were higher than in January.

By age group, unemployment rates were highest for Californians aged 16 to 19 years at 18.8 percent. The rate for the prime age workers aged 25 to 64 years was 5.6 percent in February. This was unchanged from the rate in February 2003, and down 0.1 percentage point from January 2004.

Employment Status by Demographic Group, California

(Data are Not Seasonally Adjusted, 12-month Moving Average)

Employment Status	Feb-03	Dec-03	Jan-04	Feb-04
(Number in Thousands)				
Total, Age 16+				
Labor Force	17,543	17,573	17,576	17,579
Employed	16,369	16,392	16,399	16,408
Unemployed	1,174	1,181	1,178	1,171
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%
Male, Age 16+				
Labor Force	9,577	9,662	9,671	9,678
Employed	8,932	8,987	8,994	9,002
Unemployed	645	676	678	676
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Female, Age 16+				
Labor Force	7,966	7,911	7,905	7,901
Employed	7,436	7,405	7,405	7,406
Unemployed	530	505	500	495
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%
Both Sexes, Age 16-19				
Labor Force	856	744	738	734
Employed	696	604	598	596
Unemployed	160	140	140	138
Unemployment Rate	18.7%	18.9%	18.9%	18.8%
White, Age 16+				
Labor Force	13,991	13,722	13,710	13,702
Employed	13,139	12,886	12,878	12,874
Unemployed	851	836	832	829
Unemployment Rate	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.0%
Nonwhite, Age 16+				
Labor Force	3,552	3,851	3,867	3,876
Employed	3,229	3,506	3,521	3,534
Unemployed	323	345	346	343
Unemployment Rate	9.1%	9.0%	8.9%	8.8%

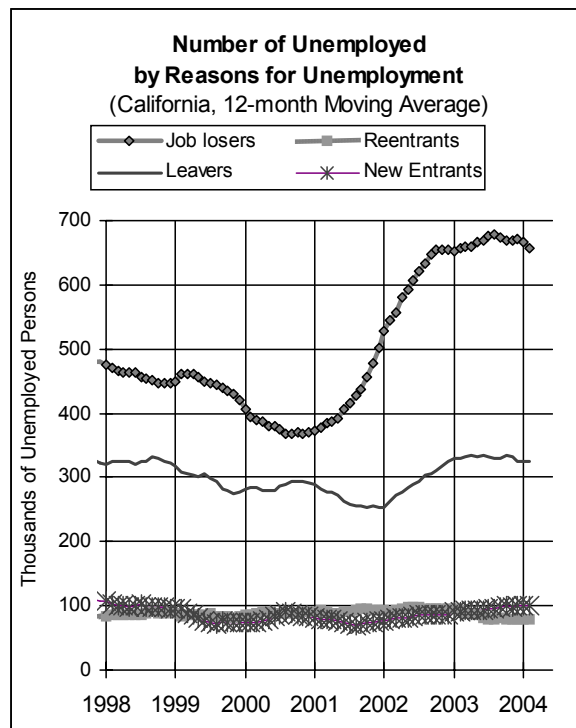
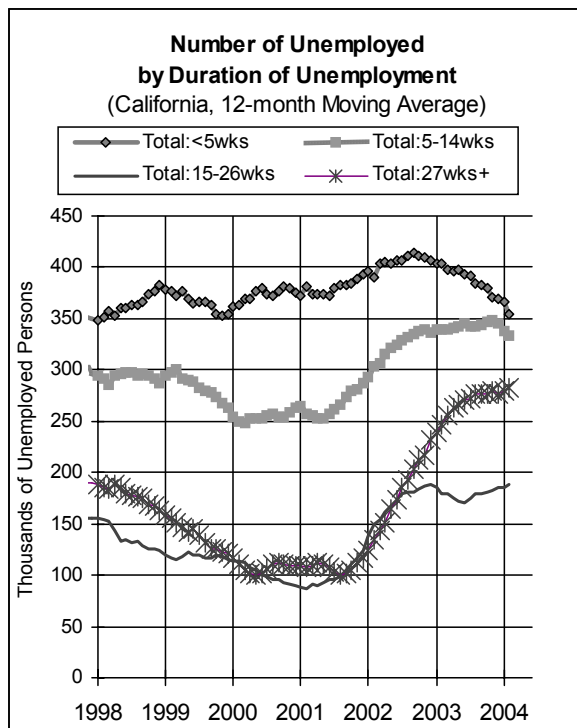
Note: The sum of employment and unemployment may not exactly add to the amount of labor force, due to rounding on a 12-month moving average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

California Unemployment by Reason

- Job losers comprised the largest group of unemployed categorized by reason (656,000 persons or 56.5 percent of all unemployed). Job leavers showed the greatest change over the past year, decreasing in number by 13,000 or 14.0 percent. New entrants increased in number by 10,000 persons, or 11.1 percent from February 2003. Labor force re-entrants are the next largest reason group, accounting for 325,000 unemployed Californians.
- By duration, the largest group of unemployed was those who had been unemployed less than five weeks (355,000 persons, or 30.6 percent of all unemployed). Over the past year, unemployment in half the duration categories rose. The greatest increase occurred in the number of persons unemployed 27 weeks or more, increasing 14.2 percent since February of last year. Nevertheless, those unemployed for 27 weeks or more accounted for less than one out of four of all unemployed persons.

Note: Some January 2004 data derived from the CPS and shown on charts and tables on pages three and four have been corrected and, as a result, differ from the January 2004 data presented in the previous edition of this report.



Unemployment by Duration, California

(Number and Percent of Persons Unemployed, 12-month Moving Average)

DURATION	YEAR AGO	MONTH AGO	CURRENT	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
	Feb 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>				
Number (1,000s)	1,171	1,170	1,161	-9	-0.8%	-10	-0.9%
Less than 5 weeks	404	366	355	-11	-3.0%	-49	-12.1%
5 to 14 weeks	340	338	333	-5	-1.5%	-7	-2.1%
15 to 26 weeks	180	186	189	3	1.6%	9	5.0%
27 weeks and over	247	280	282	2	0.7%	35	14.2%
Percent of Unemployed (%)				Pct Points		Pct Points	
Less than 5 weeks	34.5%	31.3%	30.6%	-0.7	----	-3.9	----
5 to 14 weeks	29.0%	28.9%	28.7%	-0.2	----	-0.3	----
15 to 26 weeks	15.4%	15.9%	16.3%	0.4	----	0.9	----
27 weeks and over	21.1%	23.9%	24.3%	0.4	----	3.2	----

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Model and Current Population Survey (CPS).

Full-time and Part-time Employment

- About 80.0 percent of employed Californians usually work full-time (35 hours or more per week in all jobs).
- There were 686,000 persons who worked part-time involuntarily, also known as "part-time for economic reasons." They comprised 4.2 percent of all workers at work during the survey week. The number of persons who worked part-time for economic reasons increased 37,000 persons from February 2003.

Full-time and Part-time Employment, California

(Number and Percent of Employed Persons, 12-month Moving Average)

WORK SCHEDULE	YEAR AGO Feb 03	MONTH AGO Jan 04	CURRENT Feb 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number (1,000s)		<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>				
Total employment	16,223	16,302	16,323	21	0.1%	100	0.6%
Usual Work Week Schedule							
Usually full-time	13,319	13,417	13,434	17	0.1%	115	0.9%
Usually part-time	2,904	2,885	2,889	4	0.1%	-15	-0.5%
Percent of Employed (%)				Pct Points		Pct Points	
Usually full-time	82.1%	82.3%	82.3%	0.0	-----	0.2	-----
Usually part-time	17.9%	17.7%	17.7%	0.0	-----	-0.2	-----
Part-time For Economic Reasons							
Part-time for economic reasons	649	684	686	2	0.3%	37	5.7%
Usually work full time	211	228	229	1	0.4%	18	8.5%
Usually work part time	438	456	457	1	0.2%	19	4.3%
Percent of Employed (%)				Pct Points		Pct Points	
Part-time for economic reasons	4.0%	4.2%	4.2%	0.0	-----	0.2	-----
Usually work full time	1.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0	-----	0.1	-----
Usually work part time	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	0.0	-----	0.1	-----

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding. In all jobs, full-time is 35 or more hours per week; part-time is less than 35 hours. Among those who usually work full-time, working part-time for economic reasons consists mainly of persons citing "slack work", because there is insufficient demand for the employer's goods and services to support more work hours. Among those usually working part-time, the most often stated reason for working part-time for economic reasons was "inability to find full-time work." The number includes anyone who usually works part-time and cites such a reason for being part-time, regardless of whether the person actually worked full-time or part-time during the survey week.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Model and Current Population Survey (CPS).

Persons Not in the Labor Force

Persons Not in the Labor Force, California

(Number and Percent of Persons Not in the Labor Force, 12-month Moving Average)

DISCOURAGEMENT	YEAR AGO Feb 03	MONTH AGO Jan 04	CURRENT Feb 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Number (1,000s)		<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>				
Not in the labor force...	8,720	9,057	9,083	26	0.3%	363	4.2%
... but want a job	741	716	708	-8	-1.1%	-33	-4.5%
... and searched recently	296	317	309	-8	-2.5%	13	4.4%
... and available to work	218	235	227	-8	-3.4%	9	4.1%
... and discouraged	52	72	73	1	1.4%	21	40.4%
Percent of NILF (%)				Pct Points		Pct Points	
Want a job	8.5%	7.9%	7.8%	-0.1	-----	-0.7	-----
... and searched recently	3.4%	3.5%	3.4%	-0.1	-----	0.0	-----
... and available to work	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	-0.1	-----	0.0	-----
... and discouraged	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0	-----	0.2	-----

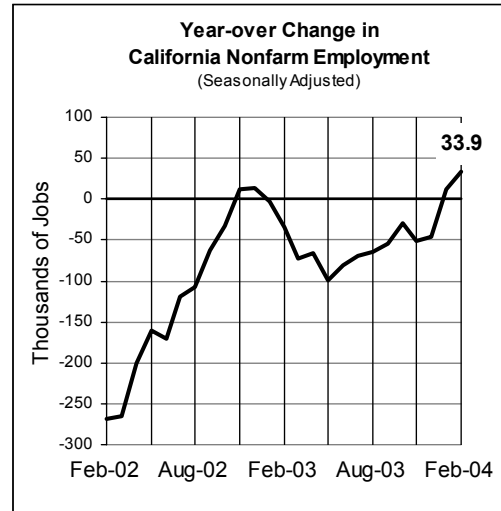
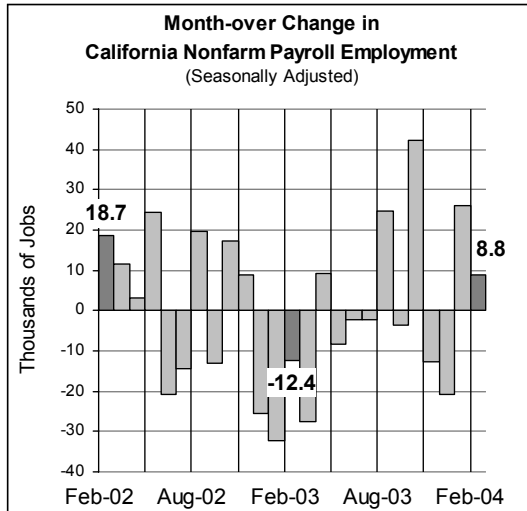
Note: "NILF" is "not in the labor force". Detail may not add to total due to rounding. "Searched recently" means in the past 12 months. "Discouraged" are, specifically, those persons not currently looking for work because they are discouraged over job prospects.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, BLS Labor Force Model and Current Population Survey (CPS).

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

There were 14,451,500 jobs in total nonfarm industries in February, 8,800 jobs more than last month. This followed a 26,100-job gain in January and a 20,800-job loss in December.

The industry employment data are now benchmarked to 2003 levels.



- California nonfarm businesses added 33,900 jobs to payrolls (0.2 percent) since February 2003.
- The U.S. jobs numbers were virtually unchanged in February, as nonfarm payrolls increased by just 21,000 jobs (a zero percent change). In addition, December and January job growth numbers were revised down slightly. Government (up 21,000 jobs) accounted for all of the February gain, indicating that private employment was unchanged. In comparison, California added 14,200 jobs in the nonfarm private sector in February.
- California has lost 24,700 nonfarm payroll jobs (0.2 percent) since the U.S. economic expansion began in November 2001.
- California's job growth has largely paralleled national job growth over recent months. U.S. nonfarm payrolls have risen by 364,000 jobs, or 0.3 percent, since August 2003. In contrast, California nonfarm payrolls have grown by 0.4 percent since July 2003.

California Nonfarm Payroll Employment by Industry Sector

(Thousands of Jobs, Seasonally Adjusted)

MAJOR SECTOR	YEAR AGO Feb 03	MONTH AGO Jan 04	CURRENT Feb 04	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>				
Total Nonfarm	14,417.6	14,442.7	14,451.5	8.8	0.1%	33.9	0.2%
Natural Res. & Mining	22.6	20.7	21.0	0.3	1.4%	-1.6	-7.1%
Construction	783.0	807.1	811.9	4.8	0.6%	28.9	3.7%
Manufacturing	1,574.8	1,526.4	1,524.7	-1.7	-0.1%	-50.1	-3.2%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	2,717.2	2,731.9	2,729.4	-2.5	-0.1%	12.2	0.4%
Information	486.5	466.2	468.7	2.5	0.5%	-17.8	-3.7%
Financial Activities	871.3	890.1	893.4	3.3	0.4%	22.1	2.5%
Profess. & Business Serv.	2,095.7	2,135.1	2,144.6	9.5	0.4%	48.9	2.3%
Educational & Health Serv.	1,517.6	1,558.5	1,556.6	-1.9	-0.1%	39.0	2.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	1,394.8	1,404.4	1,406.1	1.7	0.1%	11.3	0.8%
Other Services	506.9	502.7	500.9	-1.8	-0.4%	-6.0	-1.2%
Government	2,447.2	2,399.6	2,394.2	-5.4	-0.2%	-53.0	-2.2%

Data may not add due to rounding.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program.

California Labor Force and Job Numbers, most recent 8 months

(Employment and Unemployment, Thousands of Persons)
(Nonfarm Payroll Employment, Thousands of Jobs)

	Jul 03	Aug 03	Sep 03	Oct 03	Nov 03	Dec 03	Jan 04	Feb 04
Not Seasonally Adjusted								
Working-aged Population	26,500	26,551	26,593	26,633	26,671	26,707	26,743	26,777
Labor force	17,640	17,584	17,474	17,582	17,514	17,437	17,480	17,519
Employment	16,371	16,413	16,350	16,435	16,384	16,360	16,298	16,381
Unemployment	1,269	1,171	1,124	1,147	1,130	1,077	1,182	1,138
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.8	6.5
LF Participation Rate	66.6	66.2	65.7	66.0	65.7	65.3	65.4	65.4
Total Nonfarm	14,299.3	14,360.7	14,425.6	14,506.1	14,534.6	14,541.6	14,294.0	14,362.5
Total Private	11,956.5	12,045.9	12,057.3	12,085.8	12,105.0	12,124.9	11,894.2	11,945.6
Natural Resources and Mining	22.9	23.0	22.8	23.0	22.6	21.4	20.5	20.6
Construction	801.4	815.7	813.7	812.6	804.3	792.8	775.0	779.5
Manufacturing	1,536.2	1,545.6	1,544.2	1,531.2	1,524.2	1,521.2	1,508.2	1,513.0
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	2,704.1	2,720.8	2,731.6	2,755.4	2,786.5	2,815.3	2,715.5	2,699.1
Information	461.6	471.0	461.2	464.6	472.6	464.7	466.2	468.7
Financial Activities	891.5	896.4	894.5	895.6	895.7	896.8	890.1	893.4
Professional and Business Services	2,097.4	2,122.3	2,131.4	2,140.3	2,142.4	2,147.0	2,109.1	2,125.7
Educational and Health Services	1,509.0	1,510.7	1,535.4	1,558.5	1,563.1	1,566.8	1,545.6	1,562.5
Leisure and Hospitality	1,426.9	1,434.4	1,417.4	1,399.6	1,389.0	1,395.5	1,367.7	1,382.5
Other Services	505.5	506.0	505.1	505.0	504.6	503.4	496.3	500.6
Government	2,342.8	2,314.8	2,368.3	2,420.3	2,429.6	2,416.7	2,399.8	2,416.9
Seasonally Adjusted								
Working-aged Population	26,500	26,551	26,593	26,633	26,671	26,707	26,743	26,777
Labor force	17,474	17,471	17,465	17,505	17,480	17,487	17,577	17,570
Employment	16,277	16,289	16,295	16,332	16,334	16,347	16,480	16,487
Unemployment	1,197	1,182	1,170	1,173	1,146	1,140	1,097	1,083
Unemployment Rate	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.2	6.2
LF Participation Rate	65.9	65.8	65.7	65.7	65.5	65.5	65.7	65.6
Total Nonfarm	14,386.8	14,411.4	14,407.9	14,450.1	14,437.4	14,416.6	14,442.7	14,451.5
Total Private	11,951.6	11,985.8	11,989.7	12,040.5	12,038.0	12,024.4	12,043.1	12,057.3
Natural Resources and Mining	22.0	21.8	21.6	22.4	22.2	21.4	20.7	21.0
Construction	788.6	789.5	791.4	792.5	797.4	799.6	807.1	811.9
Manufacturing	1,532.3	1,528.0	1,525.2	1,529.7	1,528.5	1,527.5	1,526.4	1,524.7
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	2,718.0	2,725.5	2,729.8	2,748.8	2,735.4	2,724.5	2,731.9	2,729.4
Information	461.6	471.0	461.2	464.6	472.6	464.7	466.2	468.7
Financial Activities	891.5	896.4	894.5	895.6	895.7	896.8	890.1	893.4
Professional and Business Services	2,100.5	2,107.9	2,116.9	2,131.7	2,131.7	2,133.9	2,135.1	2,144.6
Educational and Health Services	1,536.1	1,539.7	1,543.8	1,546.8	1,549.6	1,554.6	1,558.5	1,556.6
Leisure and Hospitality	1,396.1	1,400.5	1,400.6	1,404.0	1,400.5	1,398.4	1,404.4	1,406.1
Other Services	504.9	505.5	504.7	504.4	504.4	503.0	502.7	500.9
Government	2,435.2	2,425.6	2,418.2	2,409.6	2,399.4	2,392.2	2,399.6	2,394.2

Data for current month are preliminary.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Economic Statistics Group.

Little Change for Manufacturing Hours and Earnings

Manufacturing payrolls fell 1,700 jobs in February. This followed a loss of 1,100 jobs in January and a loss of 1,000 jobs in December.

Year-over losses in manufacturing total 50,100 jobs (3.2 percent). On an unadjusted basis, the largest decreases were in apparel manufacturing, which lost 7,400 jobs, and computer and electronics, which lost 15,100 jobs. Computer and electronics product manufacturing accounted for nearly one-third of all year-over manufacturing losses.

Despite lost jobs, manufacturing payroll saw little change. Average hourly earnings for California production workers in manufacturing were \$15.23 in February. Average weekly earnings were \$609.20, an increase of \$6.43 from January. Average weekly hours increased to 40 hours from 39.5 hours, and average weekly over-time hours was unchanged at 3.8 hours.

CALIFORNIA HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING													
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING													
2001	39.4	39.8	39.8	39.2	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.7	39.9	39.6	39.4	40.0	39.6
2002	38.5	39.1	39.8	39.6	39.5	40.0	39.0	39.9	40.2	39.8	40.0	40.4	39.6
2003	39.1	39.5	39.6	39.4	39.7	40.0	39.2	39.7	39.8	39.8	40.5	40.1	39.7
2004	39.5	40.0											
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING													
2001	14.50	14.47	14.48	14.56	14.59	14.72	14.85	14.76	14.80	14.78	14.84	14.99	14.69
2002	15.02	14.94	14.87	14.89	14.85	14.89	14.86	14.76	14.80	14.79	14.93	15.12	14.89
2003	15.02	14.97	14.97	14.92	14.95	15.03	15.10	15.05	15.07	15.05	15.15	15.26	15.05
2004	15.26	15.23											
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING													
2001	571.30	575.91	576.30	570.75	576.31	579.97	582.12	585.97	590.52	585.29	584.70	599.60	581.72
2002	578.27	584.15	591.83	589.64	586.58	595.60	579.54	588.92	594.96	588.64	597.20	610.85	589.64
2003	587.28	591.32	592.81	587.85	593.52	601.20	591.92	597.49	599.79	598.99	613.58	611.93	597.49
2004	602.77	609.20											
AVERAGE WEEKLY OVERTIME HOURS IN MANUFACTURING													
2001	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
2002	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0
2003	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.8
2004	3.8	3.8											
NOTE: Hours and earnings data for 2002 and 2003 have been revised and are based on the March 2003 Benchmark.													
NOTE: Beginning with the January 2003 data release, industry classification will be based on the <u>North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)</u> . Hours and Earnings data will be available for manufacturing industries only for 2001 and later years. The historical data based on the Standard Industrial Classification is provided at our website http://www.calmis.ca.gov for research purposes only. These data will not be updated. The NAICS and SIC data are NOT comparable.													
NOTE: Annual averages for average hours and average overtime hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings are weighted values; however, annual averages for average weekly earnings are the product of average hourly earnings and average hours worked per week.													
SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Economic Statistics Group.													

Hours and Earnings at a Glance

Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hours Per Week			Average Hourly Earnings		
FEB 2003	JAN 2004	FEB 2004	FEB 2003	JAN 2004	FEB 2004	FEB 2003	JAN 2004	FEB 2004
\$591.32	\$602.77	\$609.20	39.5	39.5	40.0	\$14.97	\$15.26	\$15.23

*Average hours and earnings are based upon data for full-time and part-time production and related workers in manufacturing industries. Average gross weekly and hourly earnings include overtime pay and premium wages for late-shift work. These are not wage rates but are averages of gross earnings. Data are preliminary and are subject to change.

Five Industry Sectors Lost Jobs, Six Gained, In February

Within nonfarm industries, six sectors saw month-over job gains, and five sectors saw month-over job declines. Sectors with increased employment, in order of job gain, were: professional and business services (9,500); construction (4,800); financial activities (3,300); information (2,500); leisure and hospitality (1,700); and natural resources and mining (300). Sectors with decreased employment, in order of job loss, were: government (down 5,400); trade, transportation and utilities (down 2,500); educational and health services (down 1,900); other services (down 1,800); and manufacturing (down 1,700). (See the chart at right.)

The four strongest growing sectors -- professional and business services, educational and health services, construction, and financial activities -- added 138,900 jobs over the last year. However, these gains were muted by losses totaling 103,100 jobs in government and manufacturing.

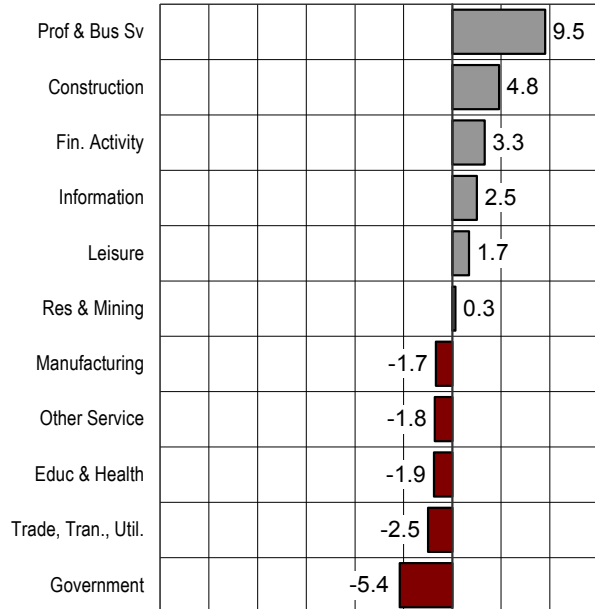
- Natural resources and mining payrolls gained 300 jobs in February. This followed three consecutive monthly losses totaling 1,700 jobs. Over the year, sector employment down by 1,600 jobs (7.1 percent).
- Construction payrolls rose by 4,800 jobs in February. Construction employment has risen in seven consecutive months. Over the year, sector employment was up 28,900 jobs (3.7 percent). The year-over growth rate was the highest among sectors.
- Educational and health services payrolls fell 1,900 jobs in February. This was the first loss in the sector since May 2003. Over the year, sector employment was up by 39,000 jobs (2.6 percent).
- Financial activities payrolls rose 3,300 jobs in February. This followed a loss of 6,700 jobs in January and gains in October through December totalling 2,300 jobs. Over the year, sector employment was up by 22,100 jobs (2.5 percent).
- Information payrolls increased 2,500 jobs in February. This followed an increase of 1,500 jobs in January and a loss of 7,900 jobs in December. Over the year, sector employment was down by 17,800 jobs (3.7 percent).
- Leisure and hospitality payrolls increased 1,700 jobs in February. This followed an increase of 6,000 jobs in January and a loss of 2,100 jobs in December. Over the year, sector employment was up by 11,300 jobs (0.8 percent).
- Other services payrolls decreased 1,800 jobs in February. This followed a loss of 300 jobs in January and a 1,400-job loss in December. Over the year, sector employment was down by 6,000 jobs (1.2 percent).
- Manufacturing payrolls fell 1,700 jobs in February. This followed a loss of 1,100 jobs in January and a loss of 1,000 jobs in December. Over the year, sector employment was down by 50,100 jobs (3.2 percent).
- Government payrolls decreased 5,400 jobs in February. This followed a gain of 7,400 jobs in January. Over the year, sector employment was down 53,000 jobs (2.2 percent). This was the largest absolute year-over job loss among sectors.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities payrolls decreased 2,500 jobs in February. This followed an increase of 7,400 jobs in January and a loss of 10,900 jobs in December. Over the year, sector employment was up 12,200 jobs (0.4 percent).
- Professional and business services payrolls increased 9,500 jobs in February, the largest one-month gain since October 2003. The sector has gained jobs in ten of the last 11 months. Over the year, sector employment was up 48,900 jobs (2.3 percent). This was the largest absolute year-over job increase among sectors.

Comparisons of Job Growth in California Industry Sectors

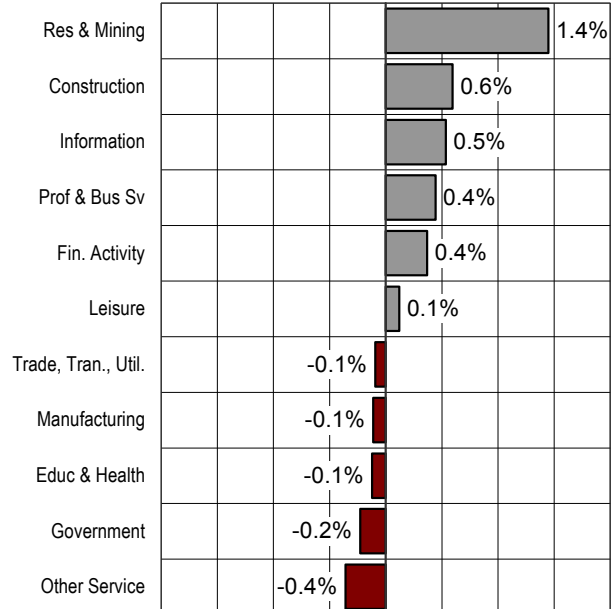
(Seasonally Adjusted, February 2004)

MONTH-OVER CHANGE

Thousands of Jobs

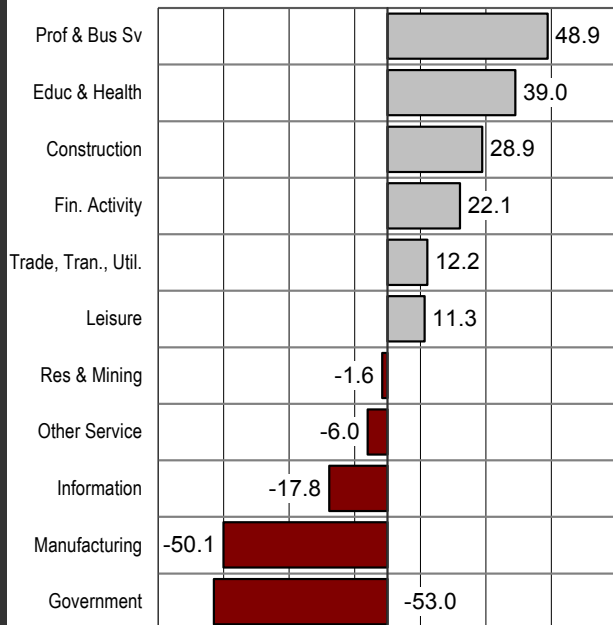


Percent Change

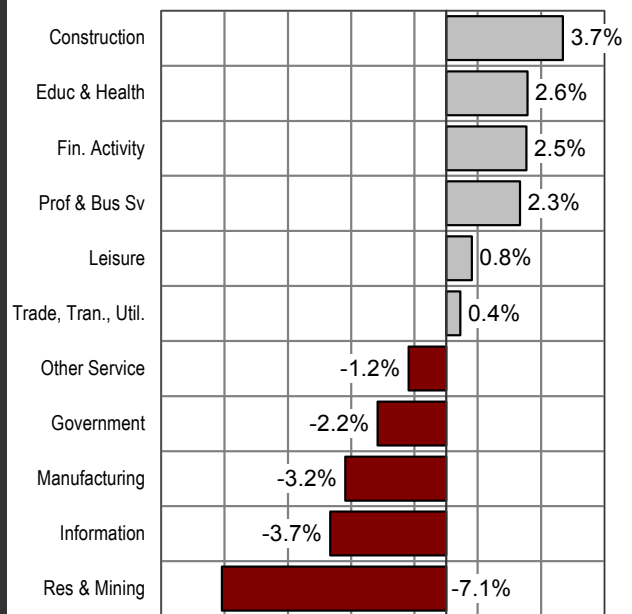


YEAR-OVER CHANGE

Thousands of Jobs

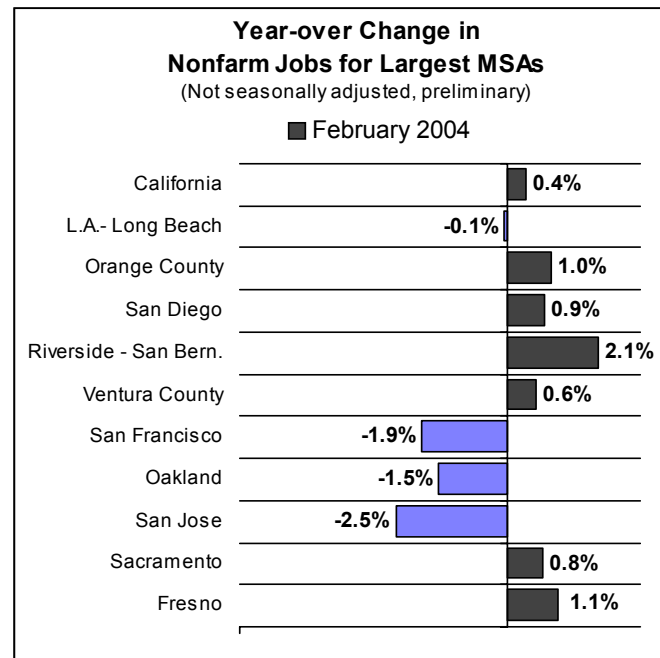
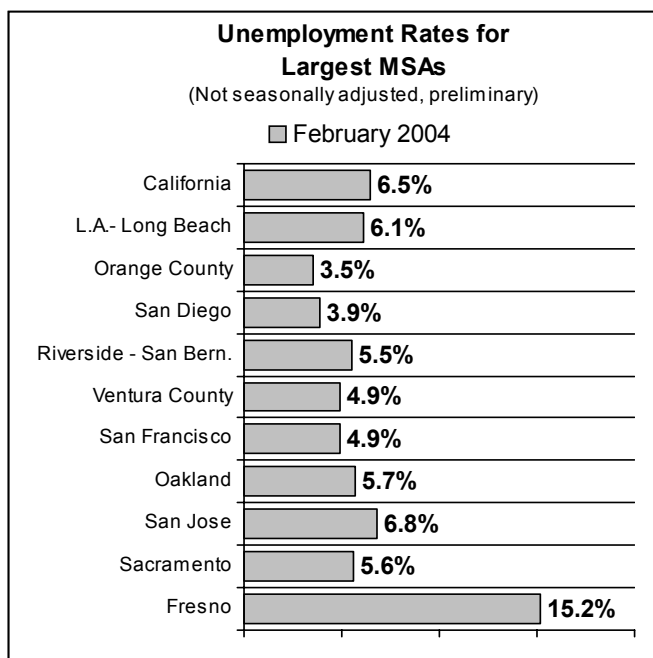


Percent Change



California Area Trends

- The lowest unemployment rate among California counties in February was 3.2 percent in San Luis Obispo County. Other counties with rates below 4.0 percent were Orange, Marin, and San Diego in February. In all, 20 counties had rates below 6.0 percent. The highest unemployment rate in February was 27.5 percent in Colusa County. In total, 23 counties had rates above 10 percent. The comparable not seasonally adjusted California rate was 6.5 percent in February.
- Reflecting the typical seasonal pattern for February, unemployment rates fell over the month in 48 counties, rose in eight counties, and were unchanged in two counties. The largest drop was 1.6-percentage points in Colusa. The largest rate increase was 1.8 percentage points in Lake (to 11.1 percent). The comparable statewide, not seasonally adjusted rate was down 0.3 percentage point.
- Unemployment rates improved over the year in 48 counties, including 17 in which the rate fell by more than one-half a percentage point. The largest rate decline was in Santa Clara (down 2.1 percentage points to 6.8 percent). Unemployment rates rose over the year in six counties. Two counties recorded year-over rate increases of 1.0 percentage point or more. The largest jump was in the unemployment rate for Lake (up 2.8 percentage points to 11.1 percent). The statewide, not seasonally adjusted rate was down 0.6 percentage point in February 2004 from February 2003.
- Thirty-four of California's 49 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) plus counties not in MSAs, recorded month-over increases in nonfarm payrolls, led by Los Angeles- Long Beach MSA (which added 21,400 jobs jobs). Eleven areas recorded employment losses over the month, with the largest loss occurring in Sacramento MSA (which lost 800 jobs).
- Twenty-nine areas recorded year-over employment gains, with 17 recording job growths of 1.0 percent or more. In absolute numbers, the largest year-over job gains were in Riverside-San Bernardino MSA (adding 22,200 jobs). Eighteen areas recorded year-over job losses, the largest of which was in San Jose MSA (fell 21,300 jobs). Del Norte and Shasta counties have had no change in job counts since last February.
- Among the eleven California MSAs with more than 200,000 nonfarm jobs, unemployment rates varied from a low of 3.5 percent in Orange County MSA to a high of 15.2 percent in Fresno MSA. Rates of year-over job growth ranged from -2.5 percent in San Jose MSA to 2.1 percent in Riverside-San Bernardino MSA. (See charts below.)



Nonfarm Payroll Employment by California Area

(Number of Jobs, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

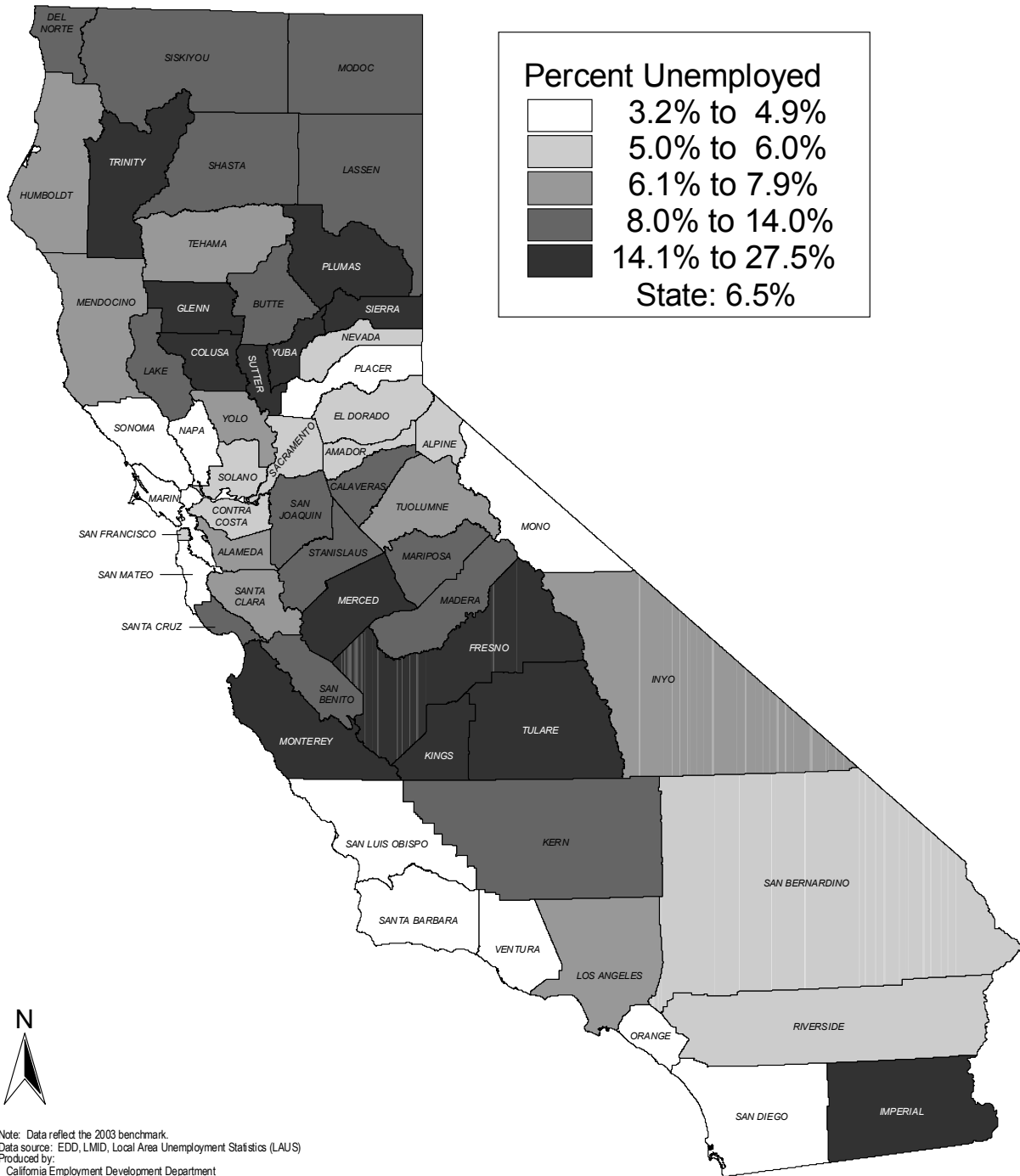
AREA	YEAR AGO	MONTH AGO	CURRENT	MONTH-OVER CHANGE		YEAR-OVER CHANGE		RANK BY
	Feb 03	Jan 04	Feb 04	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
		<i>Revised</i>	<i>Preliminary</i>					
California	14,302,100	14,294,000	14,362,500	68,500	0.5%	60,400	0.4%	
Sum of Areas	14,007,820	13,955,600	14,015,500	59,900	0.4%	7,680	0.1%	
Alpine County	1,490	1,530	1,530	0	0.0%	40	2.7%	5
Amador County	11,150	11,360	11,440	80	0.7%	290	2.6%	6
Bakersfield MSA	205,200	206,400	206,700	300	0.1%	1,500	0.7%	23
Butte County	72,500	69,900	71,400	1,500	2.1%	-1,100	-1.5%	41
Calaveras County	8,260	8,470	8,510	40	0.5%	250	3.0%	4
Colusa County	5,060	4,880	4,890	10	0.2%	-170	-3.4%	49
Del Norte County	7,260	7,260	7,260	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30
Fresno MSA	308,800	309,500	312,300	2,800	0.9%	3,500	1.1%	14
Glenn County	5,610	5,700	5,740	40	0.7%	130	2.3%	8
Humboldt County	47,600	48,200	48,100	-100	-0.2%	500	1.1%	16
Imperial County	41,100	41,100	41,000	-100	-0.2%	-100	-0.2%	34
Inyo County	7,560	7,490	7,510	20	0.3%	-50	-0.7%	37
Kings County	31,760	31,820	32,170	350	1.1%	410	1.3%	12
Lake County	13,340	12,940	13,040	100	0.8%	-300	-2.2%	46
Lassen County	9,540	9,550	9,650	100	1.0%	110	1.2%	13
Los Angeles-Long Beach MSA	3,982,400	3,958,000	3,979,400	21,400	0.5%	-3,000	-0.1%	32
Mariposa County	4,430	4,400	4,450	50	1.1%	20	0.5%	26
Mendocino County	30,660	30,580	30,550	-30	-0.1%	-110	-0.4%	35
Merced County	53,500	55,400	55,800	400	0.7%	2,300	4.3%	2
Modesto MSA	148,500	148,800	149,600	800	0.5%	1,100	0.7%	22
Modoc County	2,620	2,650	2,630	-20	-0.8%	10	0.4%	27
Mono County	7,450	8,650	8,530	-120	-1.4%	1,080	14.5%	1
Nevada County	28,530	28,270	28,260	-10	0.0%	-270	-0.9%	39
Oakland MSA	1,028,600	1,011,400	1,012,900	1,500	0.1%	-15,700	-1.5%	42
Orange County MSA	1,406,900	1,418,400	1,421,100	2,700	0.2%	14,200	1.0%	17
Plumas County	6,550	6,720	6,670	-50	-0.7%	120	1.8%	10
Riverside-San Bernardino MSA	1,077,000	1,094,700	1,099,200	4,500	0.4%	22,200	2.1%	9
Sacramento MSA	743,400	750,200	749,400	-800	-0.1%	6,000	0.8%	20
Salinas MSA	127,900	126,800	128,000	1,200	0.9%	100	0.1%	29
San Benito County	12,760	13,110	12,880	-230	-1.8%	120	0.9%	18
San Diego MSA	1,228,000	1,231,300	1,238,500	7,200	0.6%	10,500	0.9%	19
San Francisco MSA	957,300	935,500	938,800	3,300	0.4%	-18,500	-1.9%	43
San Jose MSA	858,000	831,500	836,700	5,200	0.6%	-21,300	-2.5%	47
San Luis Obispo County	97,500	96,400	96,900	500	0.5%	-600	-0.6%	36
Santa Barbara MSA	164,000	164,800	166,500	1,700	1.0%	2,500	1.5%	11
Santa Cruz-Watsonville MSA	90,500	90,600	91,200	600	0.7%	700	0.8%	21
Santa Rosa MSA	180,200	176,300	176,600	300	0.2%	-3,600	-2.0%	45
Shasta County	62,200	62,500	62,200	-300	-0.5%	0	0.0%	30
Sierra County	700	730	730	0	0.0%	30	4.3%	3
Siskiyou County	12,900	12,610	12,650	40	0.3%	-250	-1.9%	44
Stockton-Lodi MSA	194,800	193,700	195,100	1,400	0.7%	300	0.2%	28
Tehama County	16,120	15,920	16,010	90	0.6%	-110	-0.7%	38
Trinity County	3,040	3,010	3,010	0	0.0%	-30	-1.0%	40
Tulare County	101,700	102,300	102,800	500	0.5%	1,100	1.1%	15
Tuolumne County	16,830	16,750	16,790	40	0.2%	-40	-0.2%	33
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa MSA	179,800	179,500	180,700	1,200	0.7%	900	0.5%	25
Ventura County MSA	280,100	280,400	281,900	1,500	0.5%	1,800	0.6%	24
Yolo County	89,500	91,300	91,600	300	0.3%	2,100	2.3%	7
Yuba City MSA	37,200	36,300	36,200	-100	-0.3%	-1,000	-2.7%	48

Data may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program.

County Unemployment Rates

February 2004 (Preliminary, Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MONTHLY CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE DATA FOR COUNTIES
FEBRUARY 2004 (Preliminary), JANUARY 2004 and FEBRUARY 2003 (Revised); Not Seasonally Adjusted
2003 Benchmark

AREA / COUNTY	RANK	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE (%)	JAN 2004 Month-Ago	FEB 2003 Year-Ago
CALIFORNIA		17,519,100	16,381,300	1,137,800	6.5%	6.8%	7.1%
ALAMEDA	22	748,000	702,300	45,700	6.1%	6.3%	7.0%
ALPINE	17	760	720	40	5.7%	6.6%	5.8%
AMADOR	15	15,590	14,730	860	5.5%	5.8%	5.7%
BUTTE	32	92,200	84,200	8,000	8.7%	9.3%	8.9%
CALAVERAS	31	16,710	15,310	1,400	8.4%	8.9%	10.0%
COLUSA	58	8,810	6,390	2,420	27.5%	29.1%	27.9%
CONTRA COSTA	13	518,100	491,100	27,000	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%
DEL NORTE	34	9,730	8,860	870	9.0%	9.2%	9.0%
EL DORADO	20	84,100	79,100	5,000	5.9%	6.0%	5.9%
FRESNO	47	398,300	337,000	61,300	15.4%	15.4%	17.4%
GLENN	46	9,890	8,390	1,500	15.2%	15.7%	15.3%
HUMBOLDT	27	60,400	56,200	4,200	7.0%	7.5%	7.5%
IMPERIAL	55	57,800	47,800	10,000	17.3%	18.4%	14.9%
INYO	25	7,260	6,780	480	6.7%	7.0%	7.3%
KERN	44	301,200	259,300	41,900	13.9%	13.7%	14.1%
KINGS	51	49,720	41,660	8,060	16.2%	16.5%	17.9%
LAKE	38	25,090	22,310	2,780	11.1%	9.3%	8.3%
LASSEN	32	11,560	10,560	1,000	8.7%	8.6%	9.0%
LOS ANGELES	22	4,783,700	4,491,300	292,400	6.1%	6.6%	6.8%
MADERA	43	56,900	49,100	7,800	13.7%	13.9%	14.6%
MARIN	2	129,800	125,200	4,600	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%
MARIPOSA	37	6,500	5,820	690	10.5%	10.6%	10.7%
MENDOCINO	28	43,740	40,380	3,360	7.7%	8.1%	8.7%
MERCED	57	92,600	76,000	16,600	18.0%	17.2%	18.7%
MODOC	41	4,390	3,890	510	11.5%	11.7%	11.3%
MONO	5	8,870	8,490	380	4.3%	4.7%	5.2%
MONTEREY	47	198,800	168,200	30,600	15.4%	15.8%	16.3%
NAPA	8	70,900	67,400	3,500	4.9%	5.5%	4.8%
NEVADA	12	48,170	45,740	2,430	5.0%	5.2%	5.2%
ORANGE	2	1,590,900	1,535,400	55,500	3.5%	3.6%	4.0%
PLACER	8	143,500	136,500	7,000	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
PLUMAS	54	10,320	8,580	1,740	16.8%	16.8%	16.8%
RIVERSIDE	16	835,000	788,100	46,900	5.6%	5.7%	5.9%
SACRAMENTO	17	658,700	621,000	37,700	5.7%	6.0%	5.7%
SAN BENITO	40	27,890	24,720	3,170	11.4%	11.0%	11.9%
SAN BERNARDINO	14	889,500	841,900	47,700	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%
SAN DIEGO	4	1,496,000	1,437,300	58,700	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%
SAN FRANCISCO	19	400,300	377,200	23,100	5.8%	6.1%	7.1%
SAN JOAQUIN	39	279,600	248,100	31,600	11.3%	11.4%	11.4%
SAN LUIS OBISPO	1	121,200	117,300	3,900	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%
SAN MATEO	6	369,400	353,300	16,100	4.4%	4.5%	5.2%
SANTA BARBARA	6	211,100	201,900	9,200	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%
SANTA CLARA	26	876,200	816,900	59,400	6.8%	7.1%	8.9%
SANTA CRUZ	36	139,600	125,100	14,500	10.4%	10.5%	11.6%
SHASTA	35	81,900	74,000	7,900	9.6%	9.7%	9.0%
SIERRA	52	1,360	1,130	220	16.4%	17.3%	17.7%
SISKIYOU	45	17,530	15,070	2,460	14.0%	14.5%	14.1%
SOLANO	21	212,500	199,800	12,700	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%
SONOMA	8	256,200	243,500	12,700	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%
STANISLAUS	42	217,000	189,300	27,700	12.8%	12.5%	13.3%
SUTTER	53	37,500	31,200	6,300	16.7%	15.4%	17.2%
TEHAMA	30	27,070	24,950	2,130	7.9%	8.2%	8.2%
TRINITY	49	5,020	4,230	790	15.8%	16.4%	16.2%
TULARE	56	174,300	143,700	30,700	17.6%	17.3%	18.8%
TUOLUMNE	29	22,850	21,080	1,780	7.8%	8.1%	7.7%
VENTURA	8	434,800	413,500	21,300	4.9%	5.4%	5.2%
YOLO	24	100,300	94,000	6,300	6.2%	6.6%	6.5%
YUBA	49	21,600	18,100	3,400	15.8%	16.4%	16.0%

NOTE: Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment level data.

NOTE: The 'RANK' assigned to each county is a whole number based on the ascending order of unemployment rates for the current month (e.g., the county with the lowest unemployment rate is assigned a 'RANK' of 1; conversely, the county with the highest rate is assigned a 'RANK' of 58).

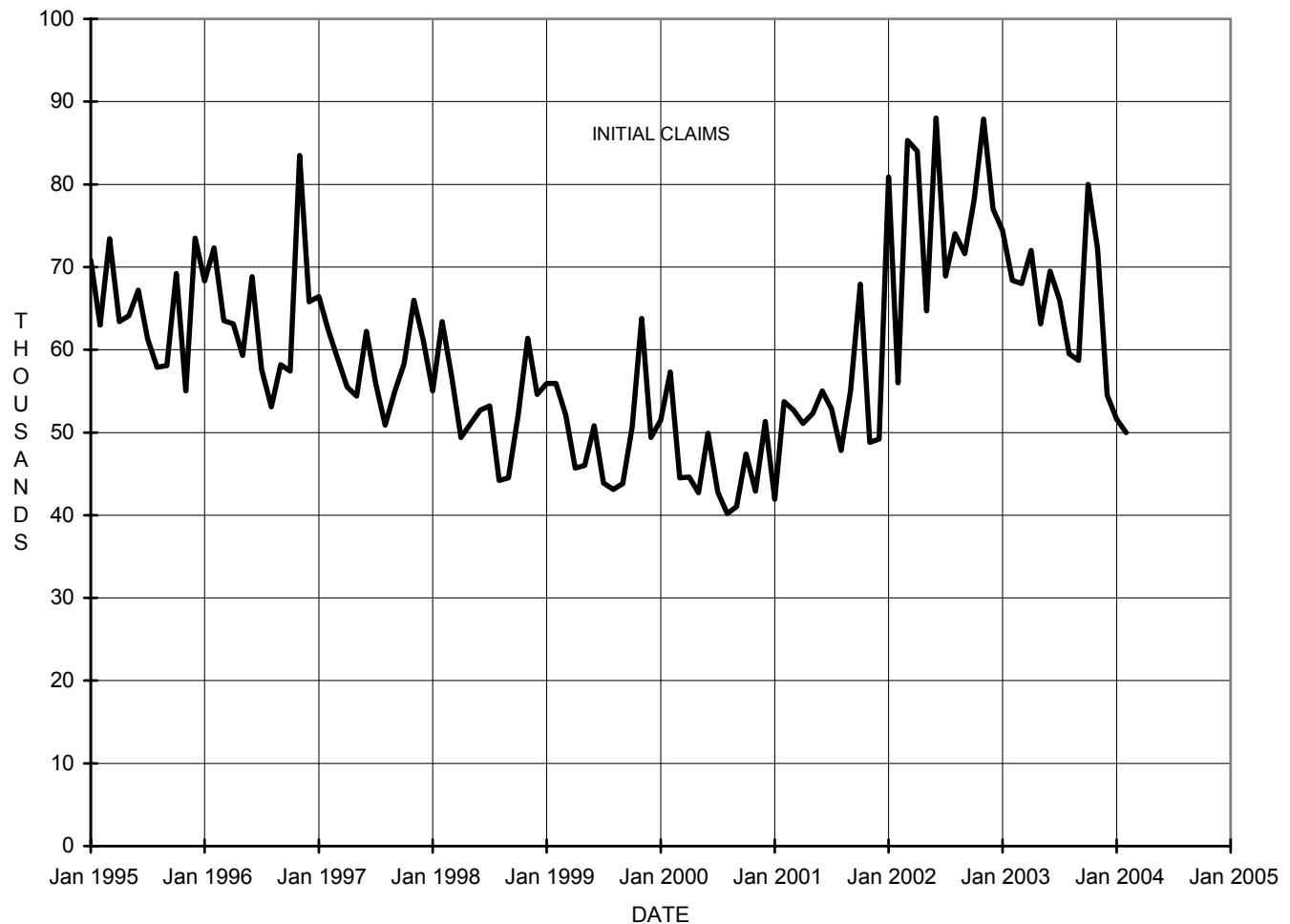
NOTE: Labor force data for all geographic areas for 1990 to 2004 now reflect the March 2003 annual revision (or benchmark) and Census 2000 population controls at the state level. Therefore, labor force data for periods before January 1990 are not comparable with data for January 1990 and later

SOURCE: EDD, Labor Market Information Division, Current Economic Statistics Group.

Fewer Initial Claims in February, than in January

INITIAL CLAIMS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U.I.)
(FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF THE MONTH)
(IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	70.8	63.0	73.4	63.4	64.1	67.2	61.3	57.9	58.1	69.2	55.0	73.5
1996	68.3	72.3	63.5	63.1	59.3	68.8	57.6	57.9	58.2	57.4	83.5	65.8
1997	66.4	62.4	58.9	55.5	54.4	62.2	55.9	50.9	54.9	58.3	66.0	61.2
1998	55.0	63.4	56.8	49.4	51.1	52.7	53.2	44.2	44.5	52.2	61.4	54.6
1999	55.9	55.9	52.1	45.7	46.0	50.8	43.9	43.1	43.8	50.7	63.8	49.4
2000	51.5	57.3	44.5	44.6	42.7	49.9	42.8	40.2	41.0	47.4	42.9	51.3
2001	41.9	53.7	52.7	51.1	52.3	55.0	52.8	47.8	55.0	67.9	48.8	49.2
2002	80.9	56.0	85.3	84.0	64.7	88.0	68.9	74.0	71.6	78.1	87.9	77.0
2003	74.4	68.4	68.0	72.0	63.1	69.5	66.0	59.5	58.7	80.0	72.2	54.5
2004	51.6	50.0										



SOURCE: EDD, Unemployment Insurance Division, Program Analysis and Reporting Unit.

Weeks Claimed for Unemployment Insurance

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U.I.) * (FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF THE MONTH) (IN THOUSANDS)

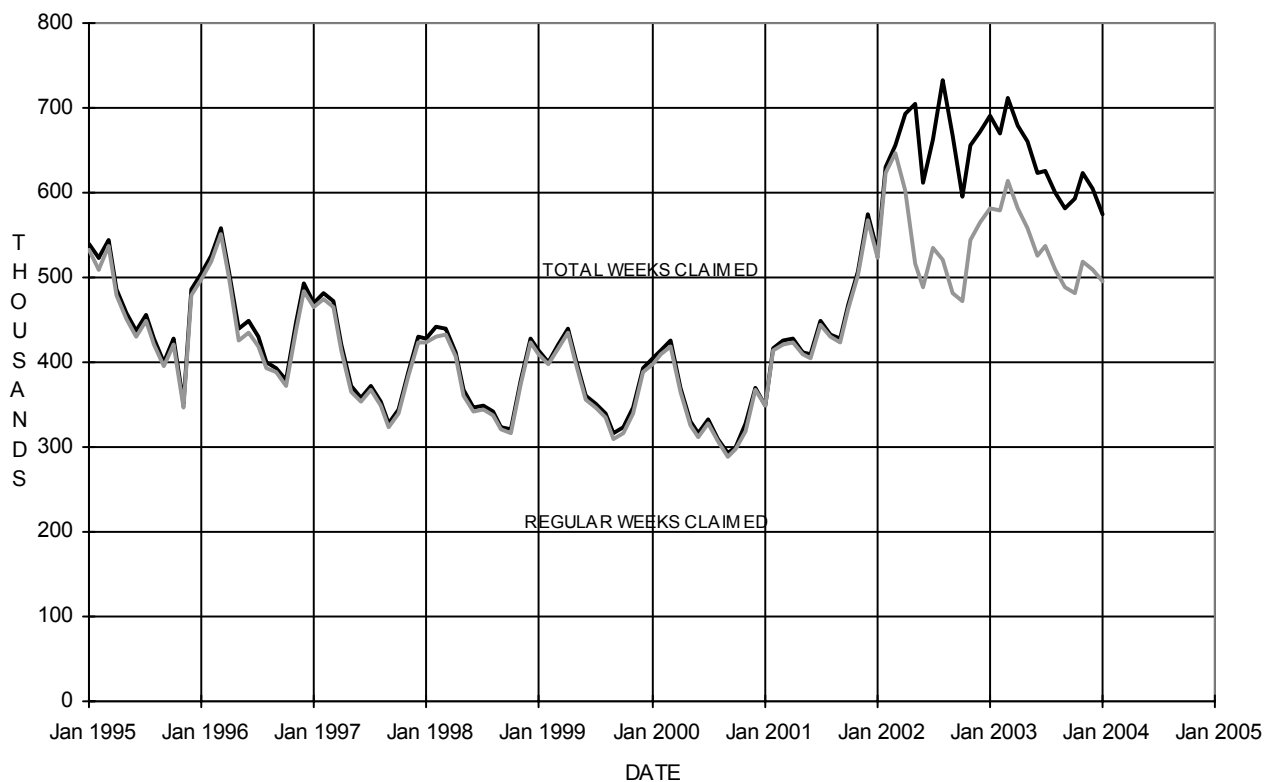
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	539.7	524.0	544.6	485.3	458.7	436.7	455.2	427.1	400.7	427.2	351.0	486.3
1996	505.1	525.9	558.0	507.3	439.4	448.4	431.1	399.1	394.1	379.8	445.5	492.4
1997	469.1	481.0	472.6	419.8	371.1	358.2	371.6	353.4	328.9	343.6	389.0	429.3
1998	427.0	441.7	438.8	411.8	366.3	346.8	347.9	341.9	324.3	321.7	378.2	427.1
1999	413.2	400.9	421.3	439.5	403.2	361.4	350.6	339.6	316.2	322.2	346.4	393.8
2000	404.3	415.0	424.9	370.3	330.2	316.0	331.7	310.3	293.2	300.2	327.0	369.5
2001	349.9	417.2	426.0	427.3	411.5	408.4	448.4	433.5	427.7	468.0	505.9	574.1
2002	530.0	630.3	656.9	693.8	703.9	612.6	662.1	733.6	666.3	596.3	656.2	672.2
2003	691.0	668.8	711.3	680.1	661.5	623.5	624.6	601.0	582.2	592.9	624.4	605.0
2004	574.5	518.3										

REGULAR WEEKS CLAIMED FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (U.I.) ** (FOR THE WEEK INCLUDING THE 19TH OF THE MONTH) (IN THOUSANDS)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1995	533.6	508.7	537.8	478.9	451.9	430.6	449.7	421.6	394.8	420.8	346.3	479.5
1996	498.6	519.3	550.5	500.0	424.8	434.0	417.6	394.0	387.5	373.2	437.5	484.2
1997	464.4	475.0	466.2	413.6	364.4	352.7	366.5	348.7	324.1	338.6	383.6	423.7
1998	422.1	430.5	432.8	406.0	361.0	342.1	343.6	337.8	320.0	317.2	373.4	422.1
1999	410.0	397.3	416.9	434.3	398.0	356.9	346.3	335.2	308.9	317.0	340.3	387.9
2000	398.4	409.0	419.0	364.7	324.6	311.4	327.4	306.5	289.5	296.7	317.6	366.4
2001	348.1	414.3	420.4	424.3	408.3	405.4	445.3	430.3	424.2	463.7	501.4	567.8
2002	523.4	622.8	647.3	602.7	516.7	488.3	534.5	520.1	480.6	471.9	543.4	566.1
2003	580.6	578.9	614.8	581.6	558.8	524.6	536.7	510.0	488.1	481.0	519.2	510.3
2004	494.5	470.5										

* Effective December 21, 1991, total weeks claimed includes extended unemployment compensation claims.

** Excludes any special programs.



NOTE TO OUR READERS:

The Employment Development Department's Labor Market Information Division (LMID) collects the labor market information presented in this report on a monthly basis, as an agent for the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Information presented is derived from BLS labor force models, Current Population Survey (CPS), Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), or the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey.

The CPS measures levels of employment and unemployment through a statewide monthly survey of 4,500 households. This survey collects information on the employment status of each member of these households, 16 years of age and over. **Members of these households who are working at more than one job are counted as employed only once.** The data reflect the county where the person lives.

The CES survey contacts approximately 37,000 businesses in California each month and collects information as to the number of jobs on the payroll for that month. **Individuals who hold more than one job are counted once for each job.** The data reflect the county where the job is located. These data, which present employment by industry division, are commonly referred to as the "establishment survey" or the "wage and salary employment series". Each month the CES Program releases "Preliminary" employment and hours and earnings data for the prior month; also, "Revised" data are published for the month proceeding the prior month. Once LMID and BLS have verified the "Revised" data, they remain unchanged until the new benchmark is completed in March of the following year.

The LAUS county data are estimated using a BLS prescribed multi-step estimation process, incorporating a variety of information including, but not limited to, CES survey data, agricultural employment, and unemployment claims data for local areas. The estimates of county employment/unemployment are adjusted so that all areas add to the statewide total, which is derived from BLS-developed regression models. The data reflect the county where the person lives.

Seasonally adjusted labor force data are depicted in some charts. The seasonal adjustment process is used to remove typical seasonal employment fluctuations from a time series. Seasonal activities, which affect employment, occur at various times throughout the year (e.g., additional hiring by retail stores during the Christmas season).

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GLOSSARY

Current Population Survey (CPS) or “Household Survey”. The monthly survey of households from which are derived estimates of civilian labor force, employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate for Los Angeles County and the Balance of California. The CPS is a stratified random sample conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Employment, Civilian. As measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), consists of civilian or noninstitutional workers 16 years of age and older who (a) during the survey week, worked as paid employees, or in their own business or farm or profession, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and (b) were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, inclement weather, vacation, work stoppage or labor management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid for the time-off.

Hispanic. An ethnic classification that includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or any other nationality based on the Spanish cultures or languages; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Hours of Work. The number of hours worked during the survey week. Persons who worked at least 35 hours during the survey week are designated as full-time; persons who worked less than 35 hours are considered part-time.

Labor Force, Civilian. Those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who were working or actively seeking work during the survey week; also, the aggregation of civilian employment and civilian unemployment.

Labor Force Participation Rate. The civilian labor force expressed as a percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population.

Nonfarm (Nonagricultural) Wage and Salary Employment. The count of all full-time and part-time employees (including employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave), by industry, who worked in or received compensation from nonfarm establishments for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month; employees involved in labor management disputes are not included. Hours and earnings data by industry are also collected as part of this survey.

Population, Civilian. As defined by the Current Population Survey (CPS), includes persons 16 years of age and older who reside in the 50 United States, and are not institutionalized or on active duty in the Armed Forces.

Race (White, Black, and Other). The Current Population Survey (CPS) requests the respondent to identify the race of all members of the household, 16 years of age and older. The three racial categories identified on the survey instrument are White, Black, and Other.

Black - A racial classification for persons with origins related to any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other -The “Other” racial group includes Asians and Pacific Islanders, as well as native americans such as American Indians and Alaskan Natives.

White -A racial classification for persons with origins related to any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Seasonal Adjustment. The removal of the effects of regular periodic events such as weather conditions, holidays, and school schedules from labor force and payroll employment data. The X-12 ARIMA is the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recommended seasonal adjustment program used to seasonally adjust these time series data.

Survey Week. Refers to the week, each month, that includes the 12th during which the Current Population Survey (CPS) is conducted.

Unemployment, Civilian. Comprised of noninstitutionalized civilians who did not work but made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks and were available for work (except for temporary illness) during the survey week. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work but were available for work and (a) were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off or (b) waiting to begin a new job within thirty days. (See also Unemployment, Duration of and Reasons for.)

Unemployment, Duration of. The length of time (including the current survey week) during which they have been classified as unemployed and looking for work. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of weeks since the termination of their most recent employment.

Unemployment, Reasons for. The unemployed are classified into one of four major groups:

Job losers - persons whose employment ended involuntarily and who immediately began looking for work;

Job leavers - persons who quit their job or otherwise terminated their employment voluntarily and immediately began looking for work;

Re-entrants - persons who worked previously but have been out of the labor force for a period of time before actively seeking work again; and

New entrants - persons who are seeking employment for the first time (i.e., they have never previously held a job).

Unemployment Rate. The number of unemployed individuals expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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